

GOVERNMENT TO AID SUFFERERS

House Adopts Resolution Authorizing Secretary of War to Take Action.

PALL HUNG OVER CONGRESS

Members of California Delegation Unable to Tell Whether Families Were Alive or Not.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A pall hung over the House today by reason of the great calamity which has come to San Francisco and nearby towns of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. From the chaplain's prayer on the opening of the House to the resolutions calling upon the War and Navy Departments to render all possible aid to the suffering and homeless, and the spirit of large humanity shown, the attention of the members of the House concentrated the awfulness of the catastrophe. Legislation went on, but a most perfunctory way. There was no heart or interest in the bills under consideration. Members of the California delegation were besieged with inquiries, and the members from the San Francisco and Oakland districts showed the strain upon them, not being able to ascertain whether or not their families were victims of the shock and their homes destroyed.

The bill extending the national irrigation law to Texas was passed after nearly three hours' debate.

Resolution Adopted.

The following resolution, authorizing all possible aid to be extended the sufferers from the San Francisco earthquake, was adopted by the House:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to loan to the mayors of the cities of Oakland, San Francisco, Berkeley, Alameda, Alameda and such other cities on the Pacific coast as have sustained damage under such regulations and restrictions as he may deem proper, a sufficient number of tents to temporarily shelter such persons as may have been rendered homeless and lost property by the earthquake of this date and attending conflagration and to issue rations, supplies and render such other aid to such as are destitute and unable to provide for themselves.

It is further provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy are also hereby directed to co-operate with the Secretary of War in extending relief and assistance to the stricken people herein referred to, to the extent of the use of the naval vessels, revenue cutters and supplies under the control on their Pacific coast.

Message to Funston.

Upon hearing the news of the San Francisco earthquake, Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, in the absence of Secretary Taft, who was at the Capitol, telegraphed Major General Greeley, commanding the Pacific division, with headquarters at San Francisco, instructing him to co-operate with the local authorities and use all resources at his command to assist in alleviating the situation there.

Secretary Taft to-night sent messages to General Funston urging him to advise the War Department of the condition at San Francisco as soon as possible and to do everything in his power to let the public at large know of the actual state of affairs in the stricken city. The War Department was advised that an officer who has an automobile and consented to make an attempt to reach General Funston at once and carry the despatches which have accumulated at Oakland and could not be sent because of lack of ferry accommodations.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 18.—That the world received news throughout the day of the San Francisco disaster is due in part to the courage of the telegraph operators there, who stuck to their posts and continued to send news and other messages in spite of great personal danger.

The operators and officials of the Postal Telegraph Company remained in the main office of the company, at the corner of Market and Montgomery Streets, opposite the Palace Hotel, until they were ordered out of the building because of the danger from the dynamite explosions in the immediate vicinity. The men proceeded to Oakland, across the bay, and took possession of the office there.

To-night the company is operating seven wires from Oakland. All messages from the city must be taken across the bay in boats.

The Associated Press has established a boat service for its news. W. C. Swain, an electrical engineer in the service of the Postal Company, returned several times this afternoon to the mainland in a small launch, and got in communication with the city.

His last message was timed 6:47 P. M. He said he was surrounded by severe explosions of illuminating and power gas.

The Postal building was not destroyed up to 7 o'clock to-night, although it had been damaged. It was surrounded by fire on three sides.

SYRACUSE DROWNED.

His Master Thrown Out and Horse and Vehicle Go in River.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ASHLAND, Va., April 18.—Mr. William Mallory, a resident of Hanover, living near Ashland, was with an unfortunate accident last Monday night which came

near proving fatal. He had been attending a regular Hanover tournament near Negro Foot, Va., in this county, and on his return home at night, in the extreme darkness, he was thrown out of his vehicle and severely injured about the neck and head. He finally succeeded in recovering himself after a short period of unconsciousness, and walked home, but his horse, which was in the vehicle, was drowned, both vehicle and horse being found the next day down the stream near Negro Foot, Va.

The horse, "Syracuse," has long been known as the best fox hunting horse in the county.

Petersburg Primary.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, Va., April 18.—The Democratic City Central Committee tonight selected Thursday, May 31, for holding the primary for the nomination of twelve Councilmen and six Aldermen. The committee decided to assess the candidates \$5.00 each to pay the expenses of the primary.

THE HATHIZER STORE

Easter Week Sale of Charming Suits.

A host of new models are in and ready for your choosing to-day. A goodly number of these were expected last week, and you'll profit by viewing them. Perfect in style, faultless in fit, ideals of good tailoring. Be among the callers to this section to-day. There's a lot of surprises here for you. Get your share!

Suit Section—Second Floor.



Ladies' Eton Suits, in fancy gray mixtures, navy and black Panamas with strap trimming, inlaid taffeta collar and cuffs, nicely lined and full circular skirts, \$15.00 values; special at \$12.50.

Fine grade Vello Suits, in black, navy, reseda and lavender; Etons, braid trimmed and straps; flared with piping, short sleeves and taffeta lined; gored, circular skirts, front and back panel plaited, \$20.00 value, at \$17.50.

High grade Panama Suits, in gray, Alice blue, old rose, reseda, navy and black; jaunty Etons, finished with shawl collar, covered with baby Irish batiste and low-cut vest of Irish, making a very stylish effect; full circular skirt, with folds, \$25.00.

Nobby Eton Silk Suits, in gray checks, black and navy, with strap and braid trimming, some finished with ruffles of Val, nicely lined and full circular skirts; special at \$15.00.

High grade Tailored Suits, of taffeta, in all the leading shades; full plaited Etons and bolero effects, finished with braid, combined with Val, and baby Irish lace, in stylish effects; the newest skirts, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

Very elaborate Taffeta Suits, in all the high colors, Eton finished, with plaited ruffles of same, low-cut vest of white, beautifully lined in Persian, full circular skirts, \$30.00 and \$35.00.

Richmond's Best Waist Store.

The late arrivals are unusually pretty. Some came as late as yesterday, and it makes this hereabouts, so bear this in mind. For to-day:

White Lawn Waists, tucked, buttoned in the back, Val, lace yoke, collar and cuffs trimmed with Val, lace, price \$1.50.

Tucked Waist, with pattern of blind embroidery in front, full sleeve, long cuff, trimmed with Val, lace; price, \$1.00.

Fine Muslin Waists, trimmed in Val, lace, lacing and embroidery, medallions, large full sleeves, with deep tucked cuffs; others with short sleeves; price \$2.48.

Fine Muslin Waists, trimmed in German Val, inserting and medallions; special value, \$2.00.

Dainty White Jap Silk Waists, Val, trimming, in yoke design, short sleeves, with Val, ruffles and cluster tucking in back, at \$3.48.

White and black Jap Silk Waists, elaborately trimmed with Val, lace, in panel effects, with ruffles of lace on edge, short sleeves and Val, collar; special, \$3.00.



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Has Suffered From Fires.

In its early history the city suffered from several fires. These occurred

Great Earthquake Disasters And Their Sacrifice of Lives

The recent eruption of Vesuvius and the terrible work of death and devastation wrought in San Francisco by yesterday's earthquake draws attention to the most notable disasters in this character in the world's history. This is a summary of the most appalling of these disasters:

Island of Martinique, eruption Mont Pelee, 40,000 lives lost.

Quesaltenango and other cities in Guatemala, April 19, 1902. About 2,000 killed by earthquake.

Chilpancingo, Mexico, January 16, 1902, 300 dead; earthquake.

Shamala, Russian Transcaucasia, February, 1902; 200 killed; earthquake.

Erzeroum, Armenia, November 12, 1901; 22 killed; earthquake.

Mount Kooli, Java, May, 1901; about 200 killed; volcanic eruption.

Mount Azuma, Japan, July, 1900; 200 killed or injured; volcanic eruption.

Island of Ceram, East Indies, October 10, 1899; 4,000 killed; earthquake.

Aldin, Asia Minor, September 20, 1899; 300 killed; earthquake.

Venezuela, April 24, 1894; 3,000 killed; earthquake.

Southern Greece, April, 1894; 1,000 killed; earthquake.

Island of Hondu, Japan, October, 1891; 10,000 killed; earthquake.

Charleston, S. C., August and September, 1886; 38 killed; earthquakes.

Mauna Loa, Hawaii, 1880; 70 killed; earthquake.

Isle of Ichia, 1883; 2,000 killed; earthquake.

Krakatau, Strait of Sunda, May to August, 1883; 36,280 killed; volcanic eruption.

Djakdjarta, Java, 1867; 1,000 killed; earthquake.

Island of Martinique, 1867; 1,000 dead; earthquake.

Calabria, Italy, 1857; 10,000 killed; earthquake.

Port Royal, Martinique, 1830; 700 dead; earthquake.

Canton, China, May 27, 1830; 6,000 killed; earthquake.

Mount Garon, Island of St. Vincent, 1812; 10,000 killed; volcanic eruption.

Mount Taal, Luzon, 1814; 15,000 killed; volcanic eruption.

Lisbon, Portugal, 1756; 60,000 killed; earthquake.

Kuchan, North Persia, 1755; 40,000 killed; earthquake.

Canton, China, November 30, 1731; 100,000 killed; earthquake.

Palermo, Sicily, 1726; 6,000 killed; earthquake.

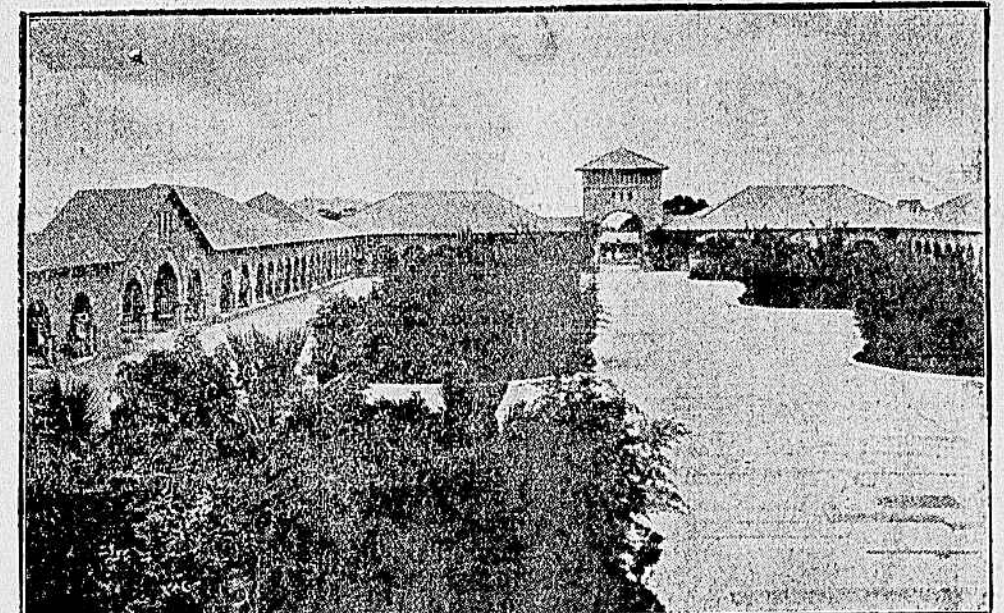
Calicea, Poland, 1708; 20,000 killed; earthquake.

Syrin, 1758; 20,000 killed; earthquake.

Catania, Sicily, 1737; 15,000 killed; earthquake.

Constantinople, 657; thousands killed; earthquake.

Pompeii and Herculaneum, A. D. 79; 2,000 to 5,000 killed; volcanic eruption.



LELAND STANFORD, JUNIOR, UNIVERSITY.

Only one building of the magnificent group of this great seat of learning escapes destruction.

San Francisco Ninth City in United States

Incorporated in 1850, It Had Grown With Magical Rapidity Until It Was First City of the Great West; Covered Forty-Six Square Miles of Territory—Had Suffered from Several Severe Fires.

Facts About San Francisco.

Area in square miles 46
Population January 1, 1906 450,000
Assessed value of all property \$524,224,556 00
Public debt \$4,228,327 00

Mayor of city—Eugene E. Schmitz.

Has nine savings banks, with resources aggregating \$166,406,773 65

Has 26 commercial banks, with resources aggregating \$117,470,092 25

Has only had one genuine snowstorm in the memory of any one living, December 31, 1882, when snow fell about three inches deep and remained on the ground twenty-four hours.

Has a temperature which only varies 10 degrees between seasons.

Is the greatest shipbuilding port on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Ranks first in the world in the use of telephones, having one phone for every sixteen inhabitants.

Exports by sea during 1903 were over.....\$ 55,000,000 00

Professor Bernard Moses, of the University of California, in a sketch of the city of San Francisco, printed last year, says:

"San Francisco, the largest city in California, and the largest on the western coast of America, or in the United States west of the Mississippi River, ninth as to rank in population in the United States, seventh in support in commercial importance, is situated on a very hilly peninsula, between the Bay of San Francisco and the Pacific Ocean; on the south side of the strait known as the Golden Gate; latitude 37 degrees and forty-eight minutes; longitude, 122 degrees, twenty-seven minutes.

It is the principal seaport on the Pacific coast of the United States, possessing the only commodious harbor, excepting that at Santiago, south of Puget Sound. The bay of San Francisco, forming this harbor, is entered by a strait about three miles long and one to two and a half miles wide, navigable for the very largest ships, completely sheltered from dangerous winds on all sides; it is about ninety miles long and from five to fifteen miles wide, and contains excellent anchorage ground and abundance of deep water. It is supplied with dry docks, and every facility for the care of vessels.

The town was incorporated April 15, 1850. California had already adopted a constitution, but it had not been admitted to the Union. The first municipal election under charter was held May 1, 1850. The Mayor was elected.

The Mayor held his first meeting on May 9th, and proceeded at once to fix the salary of the Mayor at \$10,000 a year, and at the same time the salaries of the recorder, the marshal and the city attorney.

The other officers, including the members of the council, were to have salaries ranging from \$4,000 to \$5,000 annually. After the admission of California into the Union as a State, the city was re-incorporated April 15th, 1851, and the essential forms of the pre-existing government were retained.

Has Suffered From Fires.

In its early history the city suffered from several fires. These occurred

many beautiful parks.

San Francisco has six large and small parks, twenty-eight in all, which are carefully kept and rendered especially attractive by their palm and semi-tropical flowers. As there is no winter frost, the plants and trees in the parks are in almost constant foliage and grow to unusual perfection. The presidio, the military reservation of the United States, is on the northwestern corner of the peninsula and embraces 1,500 acres. The reservation contains the barracks, officers' quarters and other buildings needed for the troops of the department of California.

The climate of San Francisco is very equable, frost and snow appearing so rarely as to be practically unknown. San Francisco has a combined city and county government, legislative powers are vested in a board of eighteen supervisors elected at large. A mayor elected for a period of two years has the veto power, appoints a board of public works, police commissioners, civil service commissioners, health board, board of education, fire commissioners, election commissioners and park commissioners.

Appointment to the public service is made under civil service rules. The auditor, treasurer, tax collector, coroner and recorder are elected by the people, as is also the county clerk. The water works, the gas and electric systems, and the street railways are all in the hands of private corporations. The police department has 652 men, 22 stations, and costs \$1,000,000 per annum. The fire department has 72 stations, 38 engines, 10 truck companies and several chemical engines. It costs \$800,000 per annum. The school department employs 1,645 teachers, of whom 335 are women and 110 men; has 75 day schools, 7 evening

schools, with 88,000 pupils. There are also two richly endowed schools of technology; the departments of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary science and art belonging to the University of California are also in the city. On the island of Yerba Buena, within the city limits, is the naval training school of the United States government.

The Union Ferry Depot, where the boats land, which connect San Francisco with the railway systems across the bay, was erected by the State Harbor Commission in 1896, at a cost of over \$1,000,000. It is 665 feet long, 156 feet wide, contains railroad ticket offices, waiting rooms, California State Board of Trade, Pacific Commercial Museum and a State Mining Bureau. The United States appraisers' building is built of brick, four stories high, cost \$1,000,000, and contains internal revenue offices, secret service and marine offices, as well as the United States Circuit and District Courts, the Court of Appeals and the office of the appraiser, and the coast and geodetic survey. The city hall, an imposing structure, covering about four acres, costing the municipal treasury \$6,000,000. The dome, 134 feet high by 115 in diameter, rises 335 feet above the sidewalk. The United States Mint ranks the second in the country. It is kept constantly in operation, coining the gold produced on the Pacific coast.

In 1902 it coined \$5,072,500 in double eagles, \$4,055,000 in eagles, \$1,695,000 in half eagles, \$1,320,000 in standard silver dollars, \$730,235 in half dollars, \$381,153 in quarter dollars, and \$207,000 in dimes. In 1901 the amount of gold coined into eagles and half eagles was much larger. In that year the total coinage was \$31,072,450.25.

The public library has 150,000 volumes; is at present in the City Hall. It has seven branches and six delivery stations. The people recently voted \$1,647,000 in bonds for lands and buildings for a new library, and Andrew Carnegie has offered \$500,000 more.

Great Industrial City.

The city has 79 hotels, not including apartment houses run under hotel plan. Of these, the most famous Palace Hotel.

occupying a block in Market Street. There are in the city 18 hospitals, 21 orphan asylums, 22 homes for the aged, 10 theatres, 41 social clubs, churches, 42 little clubs. There are 22 Catholic churches, of which are Roman Catholic.

There was in 1900 4,002 manufacturing establishments in San Francisco, employing \$80,000,307 of capital, 4,941 salaried officials at \$4,019,033 per annum, and \$4,211,516 in 1903. This is the largest sum. Of the laborers, 32 were women, earning \$19,168,879. 6,231 were children, earning \$2,748,681, and \$35 were children, earning \$185,664.

The material used, cost \$7,492,952, and the products were worth \$131,069,415. Some of the industries having a product following: Sugar, \$1,000,000; refined sugar, \$4,211,616, in 1903. This is the largest single industry. San Francisco being the nearest point of entry for the raw sugar coming from the Hawaiian Islands, much of it is refined here. Slaughterhouse, meat packing come next, with \$2,001,591. This industry is supplied by the herds of cattle, raised in the valleys and the interior of California. Foundry and machine products represent the third industry in size, with \$3,866,967.

The canning of fruits and vegetables is another large industry, employing several thousand persons during the season and turning out a product worth about \$3,000,000 in 1900, and \$3,700,000 in 1903. Leather working industries, including boots, shoes and gloves, saddlery, is important, with a product of \$1,000,000.

The manufacturing of grain sacks involves about \$2,000,000. The sacks are manufactured for the shipment of wheat principally, none of which is handled in bulk. There is a considerable output of bakery products, \$2,601,027. Another industry of mark, is the manufacturing of pastry products, notably cannelloni, macaroni, \$2,392,077. Canning is not a large industry in San Francisco itself, but the great Alaskan fisheries and canneries are operated under the management

of about 500,000; in 1900, 312,782; in 1890, 197; in 1880, 233,359; in 1870, 119,473; and in 1860, 55,822. The census returns of 1880 were destroyed, by fire before they became of record. Of the total population in 1900, 18,826 were males, 17,916 were females, an excess of about 27,000 males.

There were only 1,651 negroes in the city. The foreign-born were 116,855, or 34.1 per cent. There were in the city 13,554 Chinese and 1,781 Japanese. The number of the latter has largely increased since 1900. The greatest number of foreign came from Germany, 35,190. The city contains many Jews, some of whom are prominent in mercantile affairs. Of the total population only 4,598 were of native parentage, 257,781 being of foreign parentage, and of the native while only 3,508, or 4.1 per cent, were of native parentage. Only 3.1 per cent, are illiterate.

Gateway to Western World.

Most of the foreign trade of the United States to the Pacific passes through San Francisco. Much of that attributed to her ports terminates in San Francisco. A large part of the exports and imports of domestic produce from California and other Pacific territories also passes through this city, and much California and other Pacific produce is gathered at San Francisco and shipped out by rail. San Francisco has in consequence extensive wharves and warehouses and has imported \$35,000,000 worth of goods from foreign countries by sea, and exported by sea to foreign countries and Atlantic seaports foods amounting to \$4,993,000.

The property of San Francisco is assessed for purposes of taxation at \$54,070,201, of which \$261,569,506 is land assessed at about 75 per cent. of its true value, \$128,160,408 is buildings assessed at about the same rate as the land; \$122,117,473 is personal property, but the greater part of the personal property in the city is assessed.

The sum of \$33,699,069 is money in solvent credits, which are heavily assessed, \$18,250,835 represents San Francisco's share in the State assessment of railroads. The ratio of taxation is \$16.57 on each \$100 of assessed value, of which \$9.24 is for the State and \$1.06 for city and county purposes. The amount to be raised was \$1,567,690. San Francisco has no debt, but the people in 1900 voted to issue \$1,000,000 in bonds for a sewer system, \$3,500,000 for school houses, \$1,931,000 for streets, \$307,000 for jails, \$140,000 for library, \$741,300 for children's play-grounds, and \$102,000 for other parks.

San Francisco has a savings banks with a paid up capital of \$1,366,000, reserves of \$6,814,577, and deposits of \$151,121,213; seven national banks with \$7,500,000 capital, \$2,230,000 reserve, and \$23,681,576 deposits; twenty-four commercial banks with \$16,807,393 capital, \$19,830,941 surplus, and \$96,500,258 deposits.

J. W. Bunch, Jr.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 18.—Mr. James W. Bunch, Jr., aged 33, a well known resident of this city, died last evening at the University of Virginia (ten days after an illness of more than three months of acute rheumatism and a complication of kindred diseases. The deceased was preceded to the grave by three of his relatives within four months.

Are You a Contestant

For the \$400 Cable Piano and the \$24,000 in Prize Certificates That Will Be Given Away by

The Cable Company

On May 19th?

This is, positively the greatest advertising problem ever undertaken in the South.

It offers to the successful contestants not only the opportunity of securing a beautiful high-grade piano absolutely free of cost, but to 560 other contestants, prizes ranging from \$100 to \$25 in value.

Write for particulars to

The Cable Company,

Richmond, Va.

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